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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Before The Honorable Susan Illston, Judge

XIMPLEWARE CORP., a California)
corporation,)

Plaintiff,

VS.) NO. C 13-05160 SI

VERSATA SOFTWARE, INC., f/k/a)
TRILOGY SOFTWARE, INC., a)
Delaware corporation; TRILOGY)
DEVELOPMENT GROUP, INC., a)
California corporation;)
AMERIPRISE FINANCIAL, INC., a)
Delaware corporation; and)
AMERIPRISE FINANCIAL SERVICES,)
INC., a Delaware corporation,)

Defendants.

San Francisco, California Wednesday, December 4, 2013

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

APPEARANCES:

For Plaintiff:

COMPUTERLAW GROUP LLP 401 Florence Street

Palo Alto, California 94301

BY: JACK RUSSO, ATTORNEY AT LAW

ANSEL HALLIBURTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW

(APPEARANCES CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING PAGE)

REPORTED BY: Jo Ann Bryce, CSR No. 3321, RMR, CRR, FCRR

Official Reporter

| 1 | APPEARANCES: (CONTINUED) |
|----------|---|
| 2 | For Defendants Versata Software, Inc., f/k/a Trilogy Software, Inc., & Trilogy Development Group, Inc.: |
| 3 | AHMAD, ZAVITSANOS, ANAIPAKOS, ALAVI & MENSING |
| 4 | 3460 One Houston Center 1221 McKinney |
| 5 | Houston, Texas 77010 BY: AMIR ALAVI, ATTORNEY AT LAW BENJAMIN F. FOSTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW |
| 7 | VALOREM LAW GROUP |
| 8 | 60 South Market - Suite 1400 San Jose, California 95113 |
| 9 | BY: DAVID C. BOHRER, ATTORNEY AT LAW |
| 10 | For Defendants Ameriprise Financial, Inc., and Ameriprise Financial Services, Inc.: |
| 11 | DORSEY & WHITNEY LLP 1400 Wewatta Street - Suite 400 |
| 12 | Denver, Colorado 80202 BY: GREGORY S. TAMKIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW |
| 13 | |
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Wednesday - December 4, 2013 11:12 a.m. 1 2 PROCEEDINGS ---000---3 Calling Civil 13-5160, XimpleWare versus THE CLERK: 4 5 Versata. 6 Please state your appearances. Thank you. Jack Russo of Computerlaw 7 MR. RUSSO: Group, and with me is Ansel Halliburton as well, representing 8 plaintiff XimpleWare. 9 10 THE COURT: Okay. Good morning. 11 MR. RUSSO: Good morning, Your Honor. MR. ALAVI: Good morning, Your Honor. Amir Alavi and 12 I won't give you the full firm name. It's AZA Law is the 13 shorthand. I'm here with Ben Foster and Dave Bohrer on behalf 14 15 of the Versata defendants. 16 THE COURT: And your last name is? 17 MR. ALAVI: Alavi, A-L-A-V, as in Victor, I. 18 THE COURT: All right. 19 MR. TAMKIN: Good morning, Your Honor. Dave Tamkin of 20 the law firm of Dorsey & Whitney on behalf of the Ameriprise 21 defendants. 22 THE COURT: Good morning. 23 Have I got everybody? MR. ALAVI: Yes, Your Honor. 24 25 THE COURT: Okay. So what we are on for today is

XimpleWare -- that's how we say it -- XimpleWare's motion for a TRO and for preliminary discovery or expedited preliminary discovery, and there's been now quite a lot of paperwork filed.

My first question, I guess, to you, Mr. Russo, is whether you feel like the representations and undertakings that Versata has presented will reduce or eliminate the problem you see.

MR. RUSSO: Your Honor, we welcomed what they did; however, they did not say that it has been effective, and I searched --

THE COURT: Let's say they were to.

MR. RUSSO: If they were to say it's been effective and Ameriprise has, in fact, installed the patch, the one continuing issue we have, and there's not been a single mention of it in any of their papers, is what they did in removing our copyright notice, and they don't at all address that issue.

They took our copyright notice out of the software. They created a number of copies and distributed, and their clients, customers, Ameriprise, in turn made a number of copies without our copyright notice. That means they're circulating now without our copyright notice and thereby setting up the potential for other persons who could claim innocent infringement or innocence defense.

They would have to then send out patches that say, "On all the software that you have that has the XimpleWare software, you have to install this patch that reinserts the copyright

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notice because, in fact, we took that out."
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          They should not have done that. It was a wrongful act.
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     It, in fact, in our view, takes them entirely outside the
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     benefits, any potential benefits, of the license that was
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     available under the GPL.
                          So your concern, then, is that if they do
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              THE COURT:
     what they say they will do or can do or have done, if they do
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     that and it's effective, and then in addition if they
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     communicate with prior customers to whom they've sent this
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     program and send them a patch that will reactivate the
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     copyright notification, if all of those things happen, will the
     immediate issue that you're concerned about have been dealt
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     with?
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              MR. RUSSO:
14
                          Yes.
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              THE COURT:
                                 Who's -- are you Versata?
                          Okay.
16
              MR. ALAVI:
                         Yes, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT:
                          Okay. So how hard would it be to send out
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     this patch re-introducing or re-upping the copyright notice?
              MR. ALAVI:
                         Well, I don't know the answer to that
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20
     question because the copyright notice has never been removed
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     from the XimpleWare software.
22
                          Okay. So tell me about that.
              THE COURT:
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          And you listen and you tell me if you disagree with what
     he's saying.
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MR. ALAVI: So let me say this: If you look through

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Mr. Russo's papers, which we've done, there is not a single citation to a single bit of evidence that Versata has removed the copyright notice from the XimpleWare software.
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THE COURT: Look, I think that we are doing this on a very rapid turnaround, and I think the evidence on both sides is nonexistent, so I'm not concerned about evidence. I want to know what his real concern is and what your representation is that your client can do or has done.

MR. ALAVI: And, so, the reason I raise that is because this is a red herring. My client, and we've looked into this, and Mr. Foster is helping with this, has never removed any copyright notice from any XimpleWare software.

THE COURT: Did you know that, Mr. Russo?

MR. RUSSO: No, Your Honor. I've been told the opposite.

THE COURT: You have been told the opposite?

MR. RUSSO: I've been told the opposite.

THE COURT: By whom?

MR. RUSSO: We asked, in fact, for some information from Ameriprise, we asked for what's the situation in terms of copyright and copyright notice. We were told, "We don't have a copyright notice. We can't see a copyright notice." That's what we were told.

Now, if they want to say that they can prove or show us that all these copies that were sent out included our copyright

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That's a simple thing for them to do, in which
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     notice, fine.
     case they clearly have our copyright notice.
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              THE COURT:
                          Okay. So you say you didn't take it out,
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     so then you'd be able to do that --
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 5
              MR. ALAVI:
                          Well, yes; and I don't think we --
              THE COURT:
                         -- if you have to.
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 7
              MR. ALAVI:
                         Let me take a step back because I think
    Mr. Russo needs to delve into how the software works.
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          The copyright notice is contained in the source code.
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     What was delivered to Ameriprise was object code, was the
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11
     XimpleWare object code. So, of course, when Ameriprise goes
     and looks at the object code, they're not going to see the
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     copyright notice because the copyright notice is contained in
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     the source code. So this is, again, a red herring.
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          Now, I don't know if Ameriprise's lawyer, in fact, told
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16
    Mr. Russo that. We have a separate dispute with Ameriprise and
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     their counsel about these issues.
          But the requirement there be a copyright notice in the GPL
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     license is contained in the provision dealing with distribution
19
20
     of the source code. If you distribute the source code to a
     third party, you must retain the copyright notice that is at
21
     the very beginning of the source code file.
22
23
              THE COURT: And you're saying you didn't give them
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MR. ALAVI: That's correct, Your Honor. So nothing

source code, you gave them object code?

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has been stripped out of the source code and then delivered to any customers.

With respect to Ameriprise, what was delivered to

Ameriprise was the object code file, at least that's what

Ameriprise has been able to find on their systems. If the

source code was delivered to Ameriprise, it would have been

delivered as downloaded with the copyright notice attached.

There has never been by Versata an attempt to remove any copyright notices from source code and then deliver it to its customers.

Now, when I -- if you want me to put that into a declaration, you know, it's upon investigation. I mean, we've talked to the people involved, we've done our investigation, and that's just not the way Versata used the XimpleWare source code. Mr. Russo has a fundamental misunderstanding of what Versata did with the XimpleWare software product.

THE COURT: So you're saying, "Whether what we did is right or wrong remains to be seen, but what we did was use the source code intact, stuck it in our program, made it into object code, and sent it off"?

MR. ALAVI: No. No, Your Honor. When you go to the website to download XimpleWare software, you can download both the source code and the object code. It comes in object code.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. ALAVI: What we delivered to Ameriprise was the

object code as downloaded from the site that XimpleWare uses to allow people to download their software.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. ALAVI: We did not take the software, modify it, copy it, or incorporate it into any software that Versata uses, and we certainly did not remove any of the copyright notices from the source code that XimpleWare allows people to download.

THE COURT: Did you understand that to be the case?

MR. RUSSO: No.

THE COURT: If it were the case, and you don't have to accept it as true, but if it were the case, are you less concerned about what's going on here?

MR. RUSSO: I'm as concerned because the whole intention of the GPL license and the whole way it works is that any form of distribution has to include, and you can read it in paragraph 3 that refers back to paragraph 1, you must include the copyright notice. You must give attribution.

Put differently, if you're going to try to come within the GPL rules, which they purport to do but they didn't, put that to one side, if you're facially trying to do that, you have to put on the distribution disk or other media, "This has in it GPL-compliant software and it's from XimpleWare, and you can get the source code here."

The whole rationale, and you read it at paragraph 3, that says, "If you decide to do it, you have to follow the rules of

paragraph 1." The rules of paragraph 1 include using the copyright notice. You must give the author attribution.

That said, they chose not to do it. In fact, the way

Ameriprise found out is they hired an expert, Dr. Collins, and

Dr. Collins went through the software and discovered, as a part

of his analysis, and it's in Docket 14-7, his report, there was

something like 361 instances of our software in some 700 of

their components. That's in the litigation file that they're

in litigation with Ameriprise from a sworn witness that's now a

part of this record in that Docket Number 14-7.

So I understand what Your Honor is trying to do. I'm not trying to be difficult, but I do think they owe us the duty, if they're going to do the right thing -- in fact, I think some courts would say, "You have to actually get that software back from those people. They shouldn't have it to begin with."

All of those customers, if they don't -- according to them, "Well, this was a simple task. We sent a patch out. We don't even use your software." Well, that software should come back. All that software should be returned. That software shouldn't remain in the hands of others where it can be redistributed without a copyright notice. That's not the way the rules work.

So that is our concern still.

THE COURT: Okay. I think I understand what you say you've done and what you're concerned about them having done,

even if a lot of what he says is true. So tell me how you're being irreparably damaged.

MR. RUSSO: So let me start with an analogy that's --

THE COURT: Well, yeah.

MR. RUSSO: -- applicable, if I could.

THE COURT: Yeah, an analogy if you have to.

MR. RUSSO: An analogy would be helpful, and then I'll get to the point of where we're going with this.

We have in the United States, and have had for quite a while, an open public library system. It's been diminishing over time and it now seems to be replaced by a Google-based public library where you can see parts of books, you can even download.

THE COURT: I want to know where your irreparable injury is because the rules that used to give you a presumption, don't give you the presumption anymore.

MR. RUSSO: Understood, and I agree that's the law, Your Honor. There's no question about that.

In this case what is true is some number of multiple copies of our software are out there with no copyright notice on them under some form of distribution that they've chosen to make, which all of those other customers that have our software and have multiple copies of it can choose to make multiple copies just the way Ameriprise has done and said, "We're innocent. We're innocent because we didn't know about any of

this stuff."

That's irreparable injury. We have lost control of multiple copies that no longer even bear our copyright notice.

Had they put the copyright notice in and kept the copyright notice in, at least we could say, "Those parties are going to be as strictly liable as they are," putting aside all the other defenses that might be asserted about whether this is within the license or outside the license.

If you take a book author's copyright notice out and hand out a bunch of books and take them into distribution, that author has lost control of copies that others can say, "I didn't see a copyright notice, so I just made more copies of this stuff, and I can do it over and over again because I don't see a copyright notice. And until I'm either enjoined or get some actual notification from someone...."

Another alternative is they could give us their full list of all the people that have gotten the software, and we'll send out a notification to them, Your Honor. We'll send the notification that says, "Make sure you put this notice onto each copy of our software," and we'll make sure each of those parties have done it.

They can't leave it out there in the open unresolved.

That's irreparable injury here, and it is a distinguishing fact in this case that we have raised and they have not addressed in any of their papers. We raised it in our declarations. We

said, "There is a loss of control from the lack of our copyright notice being on the copies that you distributed."

Counsel's admitted as much. He just says, "Well, it's object code so we don't have to do it. We don't have to use a copyright notice."

THE COURT: All right. So what do you say?

MR. ALAVI: Your Honor, I think Mr. Russo's argument is an interesting argument but it ignores the reality of how enterprise software is distributed and used by Fortune 500 companies, and that's who we're talking about. We're talking about Fortune 500 companies that received Versata Software, as well as the XimpleWare software, pursuant to a master license agreement that has restrictions on their ability to distribute the software outside their enterprise.

So the idea that a company like Ameriprise, who has a license agreement with Versata that prohibits their ability to distribute the software that they have received to anyone else, would suddenly distribute the XimpleWare software all over the world, it's not believable.

And there's certainly no evidence that any of Versata's customers, who all have agreements with Versata that restrict their ability to use and distribute the software they've received, are going to go out and distribute the XimpleWare object code to the rest of the world. Not a shred of evidence of it and it doesn't make sense given the types of customers

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that we're dealing with.
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          You expect that Prudential who they've sued, Ameriprise
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     who they've sued, they've sued nine of our customers in a
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     corresponding patent case, are going to go out and --
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              THE COURT:
                         All right. Tell me about that.
                                                           I don't
     know about that.
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              MR. ALAVI: Well, that's part of this case.
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                                                           There are
     two cases on file. Mr. Russo has filed this copyright case --
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              THE COURT:
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                         Right.
              MR. ALAVI: -- against Ameriprise and Versata. He's
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     also filed another case, a patent case, against Versata.
                         In this district?
              THE COURT:
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              MR. RUSSO:
                         In this district.
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              MR. ALAVI: In this district.
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              THE COURT:
                         Who has it?
              MR. ALAVI: It's been assigned to --
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              MR. TAMKIN: Magistrate Judge Grewal, Your Honor.
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              MR. ALAVI: Grewal.
              THE COURT:
                         Is it going to stay with him?
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              MR. RUSSO:
                         We've said that's fine with us.
                                                           We don't
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    know if they'll agree with that.
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              THE COURT:
                          And it's not just you?
                                  It's different parties,
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              MR. RUSSO:
                         Right.
     Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Who's the patent case against?
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It is against Ameriprise --
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              MR. ALAVI:
                          XimpleWare versus Ameriprise and a host of
 2
              MR. RUSSO:
     their --
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              MR. ALAVI:
                         I can tell you the names, Your Honor.
 4
 5
              MR. RUSSO:
                          -- customers.
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              MR. ALAVI:
                          They've sued Pacific Life Insurance
 7
     Company, United Healthcare, Metropolitan Life Insurance
     Company, the Prudential Insurance Company, Wellmark,
 8
     Waddel & Reed, and Aviva.
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              THE COURT: And that's a patent claim?
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              MR. RUSSO:
                         Patent suit.
              THE COURT: And all this stuff that you're worried
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     about the copyright is also patented?
              MR. RUSSO: Yes, parts are patented, but the copyright
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     is broader on the software than the patent is on the particular
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     method that's implemented.
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              MR. ALAVI:
                         So, Your Honor, when we talk about --
              THE COURT: And which case was filed first, the patent
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     case or this case?
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                         The copyright case by minutes.
              MR. ALAVI:
              THE COURT:
                          Same day?
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                          One was -- yeah, the same day, Your Honor.
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              MR. RUSSO:
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              THE COURT:
                          Do you think those cases are related?
                          We actually internally debated that, and
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              MR. RUSSO:
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     some of the back and forth that we had actually had at some
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point with someone or several defendants was they were likely going to move to stay that case anyway because the result was they were going to go to the Patent Office and do what people do in the Patent Office these days, which is to do some type of reexam.

THE COURT: Right, but very often those cases don't get stayed, as you no doubt know.

MR. RUSSO: I know. We debated internally whether they should be consolidated. We, frankly, didn't do it as a strategy. We did it as just a recognition that there's probably going to be two separate tracks based on what happens with the patent in the Patent Office just because of what usually happens given the new Act. People do some post-examination review. This patent has not been through a post-examination review yet.

That said, Your Honor, I do want to address one thing that I found entertaining, and I think you will -- you have or will as well. They say they don't have to worry because we have a master license. That's the very thing that they sued Ameriprise over because Ameriprise apparently turned the software over to a third party in India called Infosys regardless of the master license, and that's their Texas lawsuit for breach of the master license against Ameriprise.

So on the one hand they're here saying, "The master license protects everything. We don't have to worry about a

thing." On the other hand, in that lawsuit they say,

"Ameriprise took the software and gave it to a bunch of

outsource parties in India to do a reverse engineer."

THE COURT: I just don't see how this case isn't a small piece of the patent case. I don't know why it's here separately from the patent case.

MR. ALAVI: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Because you've got your patent issues and then you've got this issue. We're struggling to find some irreparable injury. And you've got some theoretical consequences that you're able to articulate. That plus 50 cents maybe will get you a cup of coffee. I don't know. But your real issue, then, I take it, is going to be the patent thing.

MR. RUSSO: It's actually not the way we see it,
Your Honor. The patent case is really a distinct set of
issues, very distinct set of issues.

We think the copyright case is one that if you were to say, I know you can't, tomorrow, "Hey, let's go to trial on this case," we could try this case tomorrow. We'd have to get some discovery and evidence that we're entitled to from them about exactly what they did, which Dr. Collins apparently has and we'll subpoena him and get that; but at the end of the day, once a commercial party takes software and engages in distribution of that software, they have to strictly follow

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some very strict rules that they didn't follow here.
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                                                            It's
     really that simple.
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          I think you'll hear Ameriprise counsel agree, because
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     that's their position in the Texas lawsuit, that Versata did
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 5
     not follow those rules; therefore, there is no license.
          Now, here they say, "Hey, we're an innocent party so don't
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 7
     tack us for anything"; but they're not also here saying, "We've
     installed the patch." You would think if this patch has sort
 8
     of solved everything, they'd be here saying the same thing in
 9
     their paperwork, "Hey, we've installed the patch. No harm, no
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11
     foul. Leave us alone."
              THE COURT: Well, I quess they're not really normally
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     at the same table.
                         That's right, Your Honor.
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              MR. ALAVI:
              MR. TAMKIN: We are not normally at the same table,
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     but in this case we are because the problem that Your Honor
     pointed out, which is, if I may --
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              MR. ALAVI: I'll move over, Your Honor, to make some
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19
     room.
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              MR. TAMKIN: -- which is --
                          The record should reflect they're now at
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              THE COURT:
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     the same podium.
                                (Laughter)
23
              MR. TAMKIN: We are sharing a podium. Thank you.
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          There is no irreparable harm here because this is a
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situation where in Ameriprise, in the practice of Ameriprise, the allegations are, which would be the same for any customer, that they received the DCM software and they use it, and use is licensed. Use is nothing more.

The actual factual allegations in the case are that

Ameriprise uses it internally. That's in paragraph 60 of the

Complaint, 61 of the Complaint, as well as the only factual

allegations, if there are any factual allegations about

Ameriprise, it's that, that they internally use the software.

And that's the way it works. It's a product that is not -- Ameriprise doesn't sell it. Ameriprise doesn't -- Ameriprise uses it to run its business, to manage a whole bunch of financial advisers; but because of that, Ameriprise is only using it.

So when Mr. Russo says, "Well, the fact that all these people are using it and can distribute it and the copyright is somehow lost because -- or the right to control it is lost," that's not really true from a use perspective by the ultimate customers.

In the end of the day, I agree that many things were not complied with with respect to the GPL. That's true, and I agree with Mr. Russo about that; but that doesn't mean that there's irreparable harm here in any way, shape, or form because use is allowed.

Moreover, as set forth in Mr. Collard's declaration, which

is attached to our papers, you can go and download this to use it today. Everybody in this courtroom can go and download the product to use it today. There are restrictions on distribution, but anyone can use it.

If anyone can use it, no one has -- and, frankly, not only use it and modify it in accordance with the GPL, then there is no lack of control or loss of control of the software.

Everybody gave that up on day one when one made it available.

You have to comply, but you can certainly use it and use doesn't require any compliance.

THE COURT: And you're entitled, though, to have your copyright trail along with it; is that true?

MR. TAMKIN: You are entitled to have your copyright trail along with it, but that use doesn't really -- using it doesn't implicate any of that because the point is, as Your Honor pointed out, it's to trail along with it. It's not going anywhere when I just use the software.

If I distribute the software, then, of course, that copyright notice needs to be provided, the source code needs to be provided, et cetera. But if I just use the software, and that's what's, you know, alleged against Ameriprise, then there is no copyright issue in terms of Ameriprise passing that on because Ameriprise isn't distributing it. None of the customers in this kind of a context, I wouldn't think, are distributing it, although Versata's counsel would know more

accurately.

MR. ALAVI: And, Your Honor, if I may, I know you've talked about the irreparable injury, let's talk about this copyright issue.

Mr. Russo's claim is, "Oh, other people will distribute the software." I've talked about why that's unlikely and there's no evidence of it happening.

There's an evidentiary standard here. It's not just argument of counsel. I mean, Mr. Russo has to demonstrate that our customers who have XimpleWare are likely to distribute the software, which he can't do.

But even beyond that, there's no irreparable injury because XimpleWare can recover damages. They have, in fact, sued Versata for damages for indirect copyright infringement.

When you have a damage remedy with a solvent defendant, it is very difficult, very difficult to demonstrate irreparable harm. There are ways you can do it, but not by standing up and saying, "We think that Fortune 500 companies are going to take software that they've received from Versata, are going to copy it and distribute it to the whole world," without a shred of evidence to indicate that, "and when we can turn around and sue Versata for indirect copyright infringement and seek damages for that problem."

MR. RUSSO: Your Honor --

MR. ALAVI: That is not an irreparable-injury-type

case.

And you have to question what the imminence is. Mr. Russo has known about this since July. They filed their copyright notice in September. Everyone knows in software cases that when you file a copyright notice, you do it to gear up for litigation.

He filed the lawsuit in November, and the only time he raised the issue of a TRO was after Ameriprise set a subpoena for hearing in State Court for their witness. And he sent us a letter saying, "I'm not presenting my client for a deposition. You get him once in all three cases; and if you don't, I'm going to file this TRO." That's attached to our papers. And that was almost a month after he filed this case.

If he thought there was an imminent danger, you would have thought that he would have sought the TRO much earlier than he did. This looks like more of an attempt to try to leverage discovery.

And, remember, in a patent case, where you have patent rules, where they have to deliver their infringement contentions before we engage in discovery, he wants to bypass all of that in that case, which has not been designated as related and should have been, and take discovery on the copyright and patent case on an expedited basis in this case without giving my client or Ameriprise the opportunity to take discovery, get written documents.

I don't even know what the discovery he wants is. He says it's limited, but there's no description of what he wants.

So at the end of the day, without irreparable injury, there's no TRO and there should be no expedited discovery. We should get these cases consolidated, they should be designated as related, and we should follow the rules.

THE COURT: I'm not suggesting that they should be designated as related. I was asking the question. Please don't think I'm inviting that to happen.

MR. ALAVI: Your Honor, we think it should be designated as related, and I'll give you a good example why.

Ameriprise has filed a motion to dismiss this copyright case on the basis that they are licensed. They filed literally the exact same motion in the patent case. It's -- the license that is a defense to this copyright case for Ameriprise is the exact same defense to the patent case.

There is no reason why these two cases should be litigated separately. Now, ultimately that's for the Court when they get a motion -- when the Court gets a motion to decide, but we think this should have at least been designated related. We don't know why it wasn't, but it should have been. Same parties. There's additional parties in the patent case. Same piece of software. Same purported defenses.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. RUSSO: Your Honor, three things. One, I think

counsel will agree he misspoke when he said that the copyright notice was filed in September. I think he meant the copyright registration. That should be clear.

Secondly, Docket 14-7 is an important piece of evidence well beyond a shred of evidence, declarations and briefing by Ameriprise, including Dr. Collins.

THE COURT: Isn't that all hearsay to me?

MR. RUSSO: No, Your Honor. It's exactly --

THE COURT: It's in a different case; right?

MR. RUSSO: It is in a different case, but it's a case that's been fully litigated against parties that are adverse in which there's statements made under oath that there is actual incorporation of our software in their software.

THE COURT: Well, I've been wondering about that. I don't really think I get there, but I think most of what has been presented to me is hearsay. That's what it looks like, because it's a different lawsuit.

You're allowed in a case in a summary judgment proceeding to file declarations and they're treated as evidence, but I don't know that you can take those declarations from one place and import them as evidence in another place. It's just not clear to me.

MR. RUSSO: It's the exact software, Your Honor, that we're talking about in this case and the exact issue with an expert who has looked at this exact question because these

parties are exactly, even though they're both at the podium now, they're exactly adverse on this question.

And that's the interesting part of this story here because XimpleWare took time, and we did take time, we tried to get a settlement with these guys for umpteen -- if I go back to the original letter that said, "Hey, we'll file suit and seek an injunction," it's well before this whole discovery issue.

We took cycles to try to get to a settlement with all these corporate guys. This is a small company. It's a tiny company. I mean, it's not anywhere near one tenth of 1 percent of the size of either of these giants; and at the end of the day, they didn't want to be in a lawsuit and they certainly didn't want to be in two lawsuits.

Now we're going to be in three lawsuits. Okay.

Judge Manoukian the day before yesterday said, "Whatever

Judge Illston wants, in fact I'm going to see her next week,

just make it clear in the order. She can control the discovery

on all this because I don't want anyone to be taken advantage

of. Sooner or later" --

And when the subpoena came in, it was another surprise.

THE COURT: Tell him thanks a lot; will you?

MR. RUSSO: He said, "Sooner or later, Mr. Russo, you know that you're going to have to have your client show up." I said, "Of course."

We've been trying to negotiate a deal on this case, not on

every single case, on this case. "No, there will be no discovery. We're really sorry. Until you get your turn, you'll get your turn."

Now, at the end of the day I wanted to get back to a point, which is, if we could do the expedited discovery, we would go to trial if it was allowed by you; or if Judge Grewal has more time and they want to stipulate that Judge Grewal will handle everything, I think he'll hold two separate trials because I do think the copyright case can go to trial much faster than the patent case.

And I do think, notwithstanding what they're saying, somebody of all these litigants is going to file something in the Patent Office because it has become a standard of care for defense counsel to go to the Patent Office in the new world of the new Patent Act, and there's going to be probably a year or two delay in those Patent Office proceedings. That's just the way it works in my experience.

And, so, we can do the copyright case and try that; and if it's with Judge Grewal, we're happy with that. We're not against it. At one point we said, "Let's go before Judge Cousins even," because we know district judges are busy here. And they said, "Well, we'll think about it," and they thought about it and changed their mind.

We're happy to be before Your Honor as well if we want to go in the other direction. I think Judge Grewal probably has a

lot more time than you do just based on how quickly we've seen other cases go in front of him.

MR. ALAVI: Your Honor, if I may, and tell me to stop talking. I know when to stop talking when a judge tells me to stop.

But the subpoena in the Texas case, we have a trial set in that case in February. We need to conduct discovery; and because of the defenses that Ameriprise has raised on this XimpleWare software, we need the deposition.

And, so, the idea that we should consolidate the discovery in these three cases and force defendants in a copyright case and a patent case to go through expedited discovery because there's a February trial setting doesn't make sense.

Mr. Zhang from XimpleWare is just going to have to be deposed more than once, and we will take great care in the deposition on Friday to limit it to the issues in the State Court case.

I keep hearing about the hearsay that Mr. Russo attached to his motion. He pointed out, for example, the expert declaration from Ameriprise. One thing Mr. Russo didn't attach would be our summary judgment response in that case where we have an expert from M.I.T. who disagrees with Mr. Collins, who fundamentally disagrees with Dr. Collins' arguments that the XimpleWare software is incorporated into the Versata software.

So that's the problem with hearsay and that's the problem

with selective hearsay. The reality is --1 That's the problem with experts. 2 THE COURT: That's true, but we didn't add all that to MR. ALAVI: 3 our response because XimpleWare doesn't pass go. There is no 4 5 irreparable injury here. There is no imminent harm. They have 6 a remedy for damages and this TRO should be denied on that basis. 7 MR. TAMKIN: Your Honor, if I may follow up on two 8 points as well, which is, number one, that Judge Manoukian's 9 order is actually attached -- or proposed order that the 10 11 parties have agreed to is actually attached. THE COURT: Oh, it is? 12 13 MR. TAMKIN: It is the proposed order that the parties have agreed to. I want to make clear, however, it was 14 15 Ameriprise's petition and, so, only Ameriprise and XimpleWare 16 have agreed to this form of proposed order. It is 17 Document 39-9. And that that makes clear in Section 3 of the order, I 18 believe: (reading) 19 20 "The scope of the questioning at the deposition," and 21 I'm reading verbatim, "is limited to the matters relevant to the Texas action pending in Travis County." 22 23 In other words, Judge Manoukian made it very clear that, "This is not going to relate to the federal cases; I'm not in 24 25 any way getting involved in that. And if Judge Illston" --

THE COURT: By the way, I'm sorry to interrupt, did he sign whatever that order is?

MR. TAMKIN: He has not. He has not signed it. He has -- this was what he ordered at the hearing, though, asked the parties to submit a proposed order. The parties then thereafter worked together to agree that this, in fact, is what it was.

MR. RUSSO: We fully expect him to sign it, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. TAMKIN: I don't want to misrepresent. We do as well.

More importantly, he also states, not that Judge Illston should do whatever she's going to do, but that all the foregoing is without prejudice to the decision of Judge Susan Illston in the pending Federal Court action entitled XimpleWare versus Versata, et al., to stay, modify, or otherwise change the deposition.

So, in other words, if this Court is going to order expedited discovery, then if there's a need for coordination, there is a need for coordination. But right now, as it stands, we have a deposition scheduled for this Friday, both Mr. Alavi and myself are here ready to take it, and that is going to go forward on just the issues in the Texas case.

THE COURT: And the trial in Texas is in February?

MR. TAMKIN: February 24th we have -- and we have, under Texas, Mr. Alavi can explain better, a Rule 11 letter which requires us to get -- it's a different Rule 11 -- all of our discovery, already named witnesses, completed by December 20th.

MR. ALAVI: We have a -- so in Texas Rule 11 is a procedure for stipulations. It's not Federal Rule 11. In order to get the February trial setting, because there was a continuance, the parties agreed to complete the discovery of previously identified witnesses by December 20th, and the XimpleWare corporate rep is one of those witnesses.

MR. TAMKIN: Right.

So -- but on the question of expedited discovery, one of the things that XimpleWare needs to show is that there is good cause for expedited discovery. Preliminary Injunction alone is not good cause. What there has to be is good cause to do expedited discovery ahead of the scheduled discovery in the case.

And what there's been argument is: We need discovery. We need discovery like in any case you need discovery. But here there's no immediacy to this, so the Court needs to also look at the immediacy prong and the irreparable harm prong. What's the -- what is the rush here? What is the rush to do expedited discovery? Simply because you file a motion doesn't mean you do expedited discovery.

The last point I want to make is with respect to the allegations and this hearsay issue of Dr. Collins. Whether it's hearsay or not hearsay, what Dr. Collins says, and I certainly agree with him, is that all of -- is that the XimpleWare software is incorporated into the object code.

Whether that's true or not, however, doesn't answer the question of whether, for example, Ameriprise copied it, distributes it, things like that. That issue still hasn't been proven. Simply because Dr. Collins says it's incorporated doesn't mean that it is -- that Ameriprise is in violation of the GPL. So there's no success prong. There's no analysis to that prong. It's simply one fact, which is in fact hearsay.

So we don't think that a TRO is warranted because there's no immediate or irreparable harm. Certainly no likelihood of success. We actually filed a motion on this yesterday because, in fact, with respect to Ameriprise we are licensed because we don't do anything wrong.

And, in fact, Section 4 of the GPL, and this is quoted in our papers, specifically says even if Versata is not licensed, the customers of Versata still are as long as they comply with the GPL; and there's no facts in the record that say that Ameriprise has not satisfied the terms of the GPL.

MR. ALAVI: And, Your Honor, if I may, to help
Mr. Tamkin out, I don't think he reads paragraph 4 strongly
enough. Paragraph 4 of the GPL says that if Versata, licensee,

breaches its agreement and the agreement becomes void, anyone who received the software from Versata continues to be licensed.

I mean, it is -- I think that motion to dismiss, when you get to it, will be a simple matter. I'm surprised that -- I'm, quite frankly, surprised that XimpleWare sued any of the customers given the clear strength of that language in paragraph 4, but there's no doubt that the customers are licensed even if Versata allegedly breached the GPL license.

MR. RUSSO: Your Honor, just to be clear, and it's in our papers, Ameriprise does its computing not just with its employees but with many, many independent contractors that carry an Ameriprise franchise. These are nonemployees.

They like to say it's all internal usage. In fact, the declaration attaches their SEC filing where they say, "We have 7400 independent franchisees or contractors." In other words, they're nonemployees.

When they say it's internal, they're somehow saying the enterprise can include all of these other people that get the benefit of the software; and that, to me, is hocus-pocus here. That is not a truthful statement about how the law works. The law doesn't let you as a company say, "Your employees can use Microsoft Word; and, oh, we happen to have a few hundred thousand contractors we'd like to treat as people who are under our license." That's not the way it works and that's in the

record here.

They seem to be playing with, "Hey, it's all internal use so, therefore, we're protected." That's not true. It's not all internal use, and we've got the evidence in the record on that.

On the discovery question, if I may, because they've taken a lot of time, it seems to me, particularly if there's going to be a Preliminary Injunction hearing and you're going to get a lot more time to look at the paperwork, we should have at least one deposition per side in the copyright case.

And if you want to expedite it under Rule 65 to do the trial on the merits, we'll agree to that as well. We're not here trying to drag our heels at all. We're not -- we're ready to say, "Give us some discovery and we'll go to trial on this."

We think it's a pretty blatant willful infringement given the notice. Now, they patch, they purport to patch this stuff without saying anyone's actually installed the patch, without saying that anyone's actually returned the software, without saying that anyone's deleted the software, without giving us the names of these people.

Again, if they want to give us the names, we'll send the copyright notice out and ask that those parties give full notice and put notice on all copies and confirm that they're not using them anymore.

We actually think it's kind of a ruse because the truth of

the matter is, for the 25,000 transactions per hour that they advertise their software can do, it can only do it with the XimpleWare software. There's nothing else available on the market, to our knowledge, that can do that volume of transaction processing.

So it's simple enough to send a notice saying, "Please do this." Whether your customers do it or not is a whole nother question. The fact that Ameriprise is not here even with counsel saying, "Yes, my client's doing it, my client's done it, or it will get done by Friday," that alone is telling, Your Honor.

So it's nice and it's interesting that the CEO says,

"Okay. I'm sending it out. I've sent out a patch. And, by
the way, this process, because it may take time for people to
do it," the inference is very clear. People are not coming
back and confirming that they have done it.

So simply by waving his hand -- indeed initially counsel said to me, "Oh, it was only Ameriprise that ever got this software from XimpleWare." That was his representation. It makes no sense to us.

MR. ALAVI: Hold on, Your Honor. I have never spoken to Mr. Russo. I have never spoken to him, and that is just not true.

MR. RUSSO: Okay.

MR. ALAVI: And --

MR. RUSSO: I'm sorry if I --

MR. ALAVI: -- I guess I've heard a lot of hyperbole,
I've heard a lot of speculation, but that is just not an
accurate statement. You and I have never spoken before today.

MR. RUSSO: Well, then there must have been an email exchange because something happened between the two of us in which a bunch of other stuff happened.

MR. ALAVI: That is just --

MR. RUSSO: We've had communications, Your Honor.

Perhaps it was by email.

But I have to say that it's far more than XimpleWare and
Ameriprise and Versata. There are other people who have gotten
the software as well, and they've apparently sent this patch
out. That's how you started this hearing.

It seems to me the right outcome is either they send the copyright notice out; or they give us the list of the particular people and the particular email addresses that received the software, and we'll send the copyright notice out and say it's pursuant to either a stipulation or an order, and we will avoid irreparable injury here.

MR. ALAVI: Your Honor, there is no irreparable injury. Mr. Russo can't talk about it. It doesn't exist.

The idea that we should go to trial on an expedited basis in this case where there are issues as to whether or not XimpleWare even owns the copyright, they've had other people

work on the software and develop the software, and there's going to be issues about the validity of their copyright registration when there's a patent case pending and expedited discovery is going to be used to circumvent the proper due course of the discovery in that patent case.

They decided to file two cases. They wanted to pursue litigation. We can have our Rule 26 conference. We haven't even answered yet. Last week we received for the first time a request to waive service. There are other defendants in the patent case.

We should do discovery in these two cases the way discovery is normally done; but the idea that we should do expedited discovery and essentially litigate the patent and copyright case, because that's what we're talking about, in 30 to 45 days prejudices the defendants and there's no reason to do it, none whatsoever. All you've heard is speculation, hyperbole, and hearsay and not a shred of evidence of irreparable injury.

THE COURT: Are we all done?

MR. RUSSO: I think so.

MR. ALAVI: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I'll get you a written order.

I'm intending to deny the TRO because I don't see at this time irreparable injury.

I'm going to take note of the representations that have

been made in the papers about the fact that Versata has no new customer sales of DCM and does not anticipate closing any additional sales during the 2013 calendar year; that all references to XimpleWare of the versions of DCM that have been created have been removed and a patch has been created which will be sent to all the customers; all those representations I'm taking as true and I'm going to require, as time goes by, that I get proof it did, in fact, happen.

I think some of the points Mr. Russo has made about getting information about who they were sent to and whether it was done or whether it's been implemented are perfectly appropriate, and they need to be followed up on; but I don't see that any of that warrants a TRO at this time.

I will say this: If I keep this case, if it goes to

Judge -- it wouldn't go to Judge Grewal. If it were to, that

would be terrific; but if it didn't, I am easily able to try

this case in the springtime. So we can go to trial just as

fast as it's ready to go to trial, but I'm not going to issue a

TRO at this time.

I'll get you a written order to that effect.

MR. RUSSO: All right. Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. ALAVI: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. ALAVI: May we be excused?

THE COURT: Oh, and with respect to the discovery, I

will take another look at that. At this time I don't foresee 1 granting the request that's been put in these papers. It's way 2 open-ended and I'm not sure that it's properly targeted to get 3 the information that you would want. 4 5 If the witness needs to give more than one deposition, that is just, frankly, life. It happens sometimes. But if 6 there is targeted, specific information that needs to be 7 presented on an expedited basis in this one case, you can make 8 an appropriate request and I'll take a look at it. 9 MR. RUSSO: All right. Thank you, Your Honor. 10 11 MR. ALAVI: Thank you, Your Honor. 12 MR. TAMKIN: Thank you. THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 13 (Proceedings adjourned at 11:57 a.m.) 14 15 ---000---16 CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER 17 I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript 18 from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter. 19 20 DATE: Thursday, December 12, 2013 21 g andergen 22 23 Jo Ann Bryce, CSR No. 3321, RMR, CRR, FCRR 24 U.S. Court Reporter

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